CLAIMS:

1.            Method of concealing errors in a digital information signal, characterized in that the digital information signal is a single bit bitstream $(x(n))$ and that the method comprises low pass filtering the single bit bitstream for constructing the low frequency contents $(u(n))$ of the single bit bitstream, replacing the low frequency contents during an error by a low frequency approximation of the single bit bitstream and converting the low frequency signal obtained after the replacement into a regenerated single bit bitstream $(y(n))$ with concealed errors by means of a $\Sigma\Delta$-modulator (SD).

2.            Method as claimed in claim 1 characterized by outputting the received single bit bitstream $(x(n))$ during the absence of an error and outputting the regenerated single bit bitstream $(y(n))$ during the occurrence of an error and by bit-synchronizing the $\Sigma\Delta$-modulator (SD) to the received single bit bitstream $(x(n))$.

3.            Arrangement for carrying out the method of claim 1, characterized in that the arrangement comprises in cascade a low pass filter (F) for constructing the low frequency contents of the single bit bitstream, means (I) for replacing the low frequency contents during an error by a low frequency approximation of the signal and a $\Sigma\Delta$-modulator (SD) for converting the low frequency signal $(u(n))$ obtained after the replacement into a regenerated single bit bitstream $(y(n))$ with concealed errors.

4.            Arrangement as claimed in claim 3 characterized by switching means (SW) applying the received single bit bitstream $(x(n))$ to an output terminal (O) during the absence of an error and applying the regenerated single bit bitstream $(y(n))$ to the output terminal (O) during the occurrence of an error and means (SU) for synchronizing the $\Sigma\Delta$-modulator (SD) to the received single bit bitstream.